

SECURES APPROVAL FOR COUP D'ETAT

Yuan Shih-kai Strengthens
His Hands for Further
Autocratic Measures.

CHINESE PARLIAMENT HARSHLY CRITICISED

United States and Other Great
Powers Favor Revision of
Republic's Customs Tariff.

Peking, Dec. 19.—A mandate issued by President Yuan Shih-kai to-day expresses full approval of a proposition purporting to emanate from General Li Yuan-heng, Vice-President of the Chinese Republic, and the military and civil governors of all the Chinese provinces suggesting the definite termination of the Chinese Parliament, which met for the first time on April 8 this year, but was never afterward able to bring together a quorum of its members. The round robin advising the President to adopt this course says, in part:

"The Chinese Parliament enacted no important law in the seven months of its existence and will not do so if it is permitted to continue for a hundred years."

"Vice-President Li Yuan-heng and other prominent citizens of the republic cannot continue to remain silent while the country goes to destruction. The administrative council now convened in Peking is similar to the convention formed by the thirteen states which assisted George Washington in drawing up the American Constitution."

"We and the whole of the Chinese people disapprove of the conduct of the bad Parliament members. Foreigners likewise disapprove of it. Therefore the President of the Republic need not hesitate."

President Yuan Shih-kai's design in obtaining the round robin was undoubtedly to strengthen his hands for the autocratic measures now being instituted.

As a result of pressure, large sums of money are coming from the salt tax, other taxes also are beginning to come from the people and remittances from the provinces to the central government. Since the anti-Manchu rebellion the provincial authorities and even individuals have been appropriating the revenues, while the central government has depended upon foreign loans. The foreign bankers recently gave President Yuan to understand that bankruptcy was ahead of the Chinese Republic unless conditions were immediately altered.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Dec. 19.—Practically all of the powers, the United States included, are in favor of granting a request from the government of China for the revision of her customs tariff to meet modern prices and valuations. The revision will mean an increase in revenue of possibly \$2,000,000 and will afford China security for borrowing a great sum of money for reorganization purposes. The assent of the powers is necessary to China because the payment of the \$100,000,000 loan is secured to the powers by the Chinese maritime customs.

China's tariff is not to be increased from the present 5 per cent, but the valuations on goods are to be brought up to date. Since the tariff was fixed, many years ago, valuations have gone up and the increased revenue now to be obtained comes through simply making the 5 per cent rate effective.

While China borrowed \$100,000,000 only a few months ago, that money has almost all been disposed of and negotiations have been renewed for a new loan. There is an arrangement between China and the foreign bankers by which China's borrowings for reorganization purposes will finally reach \$200,000,000. In this American bankers are taking no part because of this administration's withdrawal from the so-called American group of Governmental Support.

GOETHALS AND METCALFE AT NO TIME AT ODDS

Chief Engineer of Canal Denies
Existence of Friction with
Civil Administrator.

Panama, Dec. 19.—With reference to reports published in the United States that the relations between Colonel George W. Goethals, chief engineer of the Panama Canal, and Richard L. Metcalfe, head of the department of civil administration and a member of the canal commission, were strained, the following letter sent by Colonel Goethals, under date of December 18, to Mr. Metcalfe was made public to-day:

"Your letter of even date, with inclosed newspaper clipping received, and no one regrets more than I the attacks made upon you in the public press. That we held different views on the question of permanent organization in no wise affected the relations which existed between us, and the Congressional hearings will show that others entertained views similar to yours without prejudice to them."

"You were the first to inform me that an employee of the commissary department was circulating information concerning the commissary, alleging graft on the part of some of the officials connected with that department. You at the same time offered your services and expressed a desire to protect the work against scandal, subsequently assisting me in the preliminary investigation and in securing all information possible in connection with the matter."

"There is no truth in the statement that I became offended because you recommended Mr. Thompson as the successor to Mr. Burke. I recognized in this your desire to assist me by recommending a man you considered to possess the necessary qualifications."

"The newspaper article in question misrepresents your attitude and the relations existing between us. No friction has existed at any time. You have loyally co-operated with me, as you stated you would when you first came to the isthmus, and I appreciate the services you have rendered."

Cardinal Martinelli Ill.

Rome, Dec. 19.—Cardinal Sebastian Martinelli, who was Papal delegate in the United States from 1898 to 1902, is seriously ill. The Cardinal, who is sixty-five years old, is prefect of the Sacred Congregation of Rites. He was born in Santa Anna, in the Archdiocese of Lucrea, Italy. Cardinal Martinelli is suffering from nervous prostration, with mental symptoms. The attending physicians have ordered absolute rest.

ZAPATA CUTS WAY THROUGH FEDERALS

Bandit Chief Narrowly
Escapes Capture by
Huerta's Soldiers.

WITHIN 15 MILES OF THE CAPITAL

Huerta Releases Three Amer-
icans on Request of
O'Shaughnessy.

Mexico City, Dec. 19.—Federal troops just missed capturing Emiliano Zapata, the rebel leader, yesterday, at Nampaca Ranch, in the Federal District, about fifteen miles to the south of Mexico City, where he had established temporary headquarters during his recent attacks on the government forces.

The Federals approached the ranch from several directions, and skirmishing with Zapata's followers, proceeded for an hour, resulting in the rout of the rebels. Some of the rebel prisoners told their captors that Zapata was in command and was one of the last to escape. He broke through the circle of Federal troops with a few companions, who used their machetes to cut their way out.

Persons coming from the State of Morelos to-day confirm the report that the activity of Zapata is due to instructions received from General Carranza, who was alleged recently to have sent several emissaries to confer with Zapata and other rebel leaders in the South. They are reported to have supplied Zapata with funds for the renewal of his campaign against the Federals.

"The traitors Huerta and Blanquet after a very short process, will be publicly degraded and hanged from the balconies of the National Palace as a warning to all. The rest of the Cabinet will be shot after being judged."

This is the sentence passed on the Executive and his official family by Emiliano Zapata in a circular, dated Milpa Alta, December 16, which appeared in the capital to-day. It was addressed to the inhabitants of the City of Mexico.

Zapata says that at a war council it was resolved to take the city by fire and sword "on a day which, for the better success of the assault, is to be unknown until the moment the fight begins."

Efforts are being made to enlist volunteers in Brazil for service in Mexico in the event of an American invasion, according to "El Pais" to-day. The newspaper prints a special dispatch from Rio Janeiro setting forth that Luis Gomez, "an enthusiastic pan-Latinist," had issued a circular calculated to awaken a sentiment of solidarity among the Latin peoples of the Western Hemisphere to resist the "decided imperialism of the North American colossus."

Mandul Ugarte, the Argentine poet and pan-Latin agitator, who has been conducting a campaign against the United States in the South and Central American republics, is said to be interested in the same scheme as Luis Gomez.

By appealing directly to General Huerta to-day Nelson O'Shaughnessy, American chargé d'affaires, obtained his consent to the release of three Americans in jail whose liberation has long been delayed by legal manoeuvring. The men ordered set free are H. J. Kidder, William Krauss and John Parker.

With the closing to-day of the Monterey plant of the American Smelting and Refining Company, the operations of that concern in Mexico practically ceased. The plant was forced to suspend on account of the difficulty of procuring fuel and certain ores necessary in smelting operations.

MERCADO TO BE OUSTED

Will Be Punished by Huerta for
Quitting Chihuahua.

Ojinaga, Mexico, Dec. 19.—General Salvador Mercado, commander of the Federal army, will be removed from office within a few days, and his place will be taken by General Pascual Orozco, according to reliable information received to-day. Mercado's evacuation of Chihuahua without waiting for a rebel attack is given as the cause for his removal.

Within three days the Federal army will leave Ojinaga and advance against the rebels in Chihuahua, according to Federal officers. Enough provisions for an extended campaign will have been obtained by Monday, when the departure from here is to occur. Federal scouts who patrolled the country for miles around to-day found few rebels near.

COINERS' DEN IN FOREST

Canadian Shack Raided and
Five Men Arrested.

Montreal, Dec. 19.—An apparently deserted ramshackle lumberman's shack in a backwood a few miles from the railway track near Joliette, a village in Quebec Province, turned out to-day to be the headquarters of a notorious and long-sought-for gang of counterfeiters, five of whom have been placed under arrest. One was trapped on the premises by Chief McCaskill of the provincial police, and on his instructions four others were arrested in Montreal, including an engraver and an artist employed by a daily newspaper here. Two more arrests are expected at any moment.

From the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast, but particularly in small cities on the latter and in Vancouver, \$10 and \$100 counterfeit American bills have been circulating freely, to the great discomfiture of the Dominion authorities. For many weeks Inspector Parkinson, of the Canadian Secret Service, has been on the trail, and recently his suspicions led him to Montreal, where he engaged the assistance of McCaskill, whose men are used to work in the backwoods. They followed the trail to Joliette, finally landing in the middle of the best equipped little counterfeiters' plant yet seen by McCaskill.

The arrests are expected to reduce very considerably the amount of counterfeit money in circulation, as a great deal of it will be traced.

"MONA LISA" PACKED UP To Be Guarded by Police and Carabineers While in Transit.

Florence, Dec. 19.—Dr. Ricci, Director General of Fine Arts, to-day personally supervised the packing of the painting, "Mona Lisa," which will be forwarded to Rome to-morrow. The picture will be guarded by police and museum officials, and carabinieri will be on duty at all stations along the railroad line. The school children, accompanied by their teachers, were allowed to view the "Mona Lisa" to-day.

An unknown man visited Perugia's lawyer this afternoon and offered to advance \$1,000 for Perugia's law.

THE YULE LOG OF LITTLE ITALY.



ASQUITH REPEATS BRITISH REFUSAL

But Washington Still Hopes Last
Word on Fair Participation
Is Not Yet Said.

London, Dec. 19.—The decision of the government not to reconsider the question of participation in the Panama-Pacific Exposition has caused much astonishment here. "The Times" says: "For reasons which we find it difficult to appreciate, the action or, rather, the inaction of our government seems like the same strange inaction of Germany. We refrain from discussing the misconceptions to which this negative arrangement may give rise in the United States, but we are at a loss to understand how our government came to be yoked with the German government in regard to a matter which concerns Great Britain and the overseas dominions much more nearly than it can possibly concern the German Empire."

"We do not for an instant suppose that any hard and fast arrangement exists between us and Germany with regard to non-participation in the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Whatever engagement we may have entered into probably consists of an informal exchange of views containing, at the most, assurance that one country would not participate officially without informing the other. If this is so, the sooner the German government is informed the better."

"Official aloofness will not prevent this country from being represented. The only question is whether the representation shall be duly and officially sanctioned and encouraged. We are not without hope that after such further consideration Mr. Asquith will yield to public opinion and modify an attitude which it is very difficult to defend."

"The Daily News" says: "The government's refusal is a bad blunder, however strong may be the economic case against participation. It is bad because very many people in the United States will, quite falsely, of course, but still quite confidently, read a political motive into the government's decision."

"All Americans are proud of the Panama Canal, and its opening will be a memorable event in the history of civilization. When they see the British government withholding its representation from the exhibition intended to commemorate this great achievement many of them will think it a deliberate snub. Only the politically ignorant could jump to such a conclusion, but the ignorant in international politics are the overwhelming majority. There are some errors for which no excuse should be given, and this is especially true when such errors may damage so precious an interest as the Anglo-American intimacy."

"The Daily Mail" says: "It is a pity Premier Asquith is not more informed regarding the grounds on which the Cabinet maintains its veto. The opening of the Panama Canal, which the exhibition is to celebrate, will be a historic date in the history of the United States, and the American people justly look to their British cousins to associate themselves with their national rejoicings. The maintenance of friendly relations between the United States and ourselves is a matter of such importance that we should be loth to think the Cabinet's refusal is based on any merely monetary consideration. In any case we sincerely hope that when Parliament reassembles a parliamentary non-party committee might enable the government to take a broader and more enlightened view of

this question, so important to the development of Anglo-American intimacy."

"The Daily Express" says: "All arguments are in favor of the step which the ministers so obstinately refuse to take, and their decision must carry with it the suspicion of a dog in the manner attitude, which is ludicrous, discreditable and even hurtful. It is at all times the duty of the government to strengthen the hands of the manufacturers and to foster the trade of the country. This duty is notoriously ill done in this country, but the neglect of an opportunity so charged with various values as that presented by the Panama-Pacific Exhibition seems to us quite unusually inept. We still hope that the efforts of the private committee may push the government into doing the right thing."

London, Dec. 19.—Premier Asquith, in a letter to-day to the committee which has been endeavoring to secure British participation in the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco, and which asked him to receive a deputation, says the various points in favor of British participation were carefully considered by the Cabinet, but he regretted that the Cabinet was unable to modify the decision announced to Parliament last January.

The British press generally expresses regret at this decision not to provide for the erection of an official pavilion for the display of British goods at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. "The Evening Standard" says the question of expense should not have stood in the way of assisting in the celebration of the completion of a great commercial enterprise by a friendly power.

"The Westminster Gazette" says: "We should be sorry for the United States to think the attitude of Great Britain is significant of more than the simple fact that manufacturers have not been attracted by the proposition."

The committee which has been urging British participation in the exposition will probably organize a Parliamentary committee to place the case before the House of Commons when it meets.

Washington, Dec. 19.—State Department officials hope that the last word has not yet been said either in Great Britain or Germany in regard to official participation by those countries in the San Francisco exposition. The reports of the Ballin committee, in Germany, and similar agencies in England give convincing proofs that even without governmental recognition the Panama-Pacific Exposition will receive many exhibits from the private manufacturing concerns of England and Germany.

Rome, Dec. 19.—The American Ambassador, Thomas Nelson Page, has arranged for the reception of Ira Nelson Morris, special commissioner to seek the co-operation of Italy in the Panama-Pacific Exposition, by the Foreign Minister Marquis di San Giuliano to-morrow. Mr. Morris will later be received by the Minister of Agriculture, Signor Nitti, and the Minister of Marine, Vice-Admiral Enrico Millo. It is probable also that he will have an opportunity of meeting King Victor Emmanuel.

Lisbon, Dec. 19.—The American Legation has been advised that Portugal will be represented by a warship at the celebration of the opening of the exposition at San Francisco.

BATTLESHIP VERMONT IN

Crippled Fighter to Rest in
Norfolk Yard to-day.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 19.—Nearly five days behind her original schedule, the crippled battleship Vermont, in tow of the Delaware, arrived off Cape Henry this afternoon, where she was met and taken in charge by the navy tug Hercules and Massasoit. The Delaware immediately steamed for the roads.

In tow of the tug, and behaving well in the choppy sea, the Vermont was slowly conveyed through the cape roads, but anchored in Lynnhaven Bay, twenty miles from the yards. She will be brought up to-morrow morning.

Beyond the crippling of the propelling machinery, the Vermont is intact. Newspaper men who reached the ship by means of launches were not allowed to go aboard.

PENITENTIARY FOR ZABERN OFFICER

Lieutenant von Forstner Gets
Sentence Involving Loss of
His Army Commission.

Strassburg, Dec. 19.—A sentence of forty-three days imprisonment was pronounced by a court-martial to-day on Lieutenant Baron von Forstner, of the 9th Infantry, who was found guilty on a charge of cutting down with his sabre a lame shoemaker of Zabern, Alsace, on December 2. The charge against him was willful assault and causing great bodily harm by the illegal use of his weapon. A penitentiary sentence for an officer involves the loss of his commission.

The accused argued that he acted in self-defence, but several soldiers testified that the shoemaker was being held by both arms and was unable to move when Lieutenant von Forstner sabred him. He showed, too, that he had acted in the way he did under a sort of semi-compulsion. He had been threatened with impeachment before a court of honor if he showed the slightest reluctance to use his weapon. He testified that the officers had received repeated orders from the German army headquarters and from the regimental commander to adopt an aggressive attitude, to stand no nonsense from civilians and to permit no insult or abuse.

Lieutenant von Forstner said he acted under the prevailing German assumption that an officer was irrevocably dishonored if he permitted himself to receive a blow. He said that the lame shoemaker might have got loose from the men and might have struck him before the soldiers could overpower him again, and then he would have been disgraced.

Colonel von Reuter, the commander of the 9th Regiment, said he had instructed his officers to act as aggressively as possible. A Prussian officer, he continued, must not permit disrespect to be shown him. He had threatened, he said, to bring them before a court of honor if they did not follow his instructions, and he had advised Lieutenant von Forstner, who in another report the colonel had characterized as inexperienced and hasty, to use both his sabre and his revolver, if necessary.

The colonel also admitted that he had ordered the non-commissioned officers and privates of his regiment, if attacked, to use their weapons energetically and to bring down their assailants.

The evidence given indicated that it was highly doubtful whether the shoemaker was at all culpable. Only one cadet asserted he had heard the lame man say, "Wait, youngster; you'll be done up yet," but the court evidently disbelieved him.

An appeal has been entered.

AT RAMPOLLA FUNERAL

Diplomatic Corps and Papal
Court Gather at St. Peter's.

Rome, Dec. 19.—A most impressive ceremony accompanied the funeral service to-day of Cardinal Mariano Rampolla, who died suddenly on December 16. The coffin bearing the dead Cardinal's insignia was transported in the midst of a procession from the little palace, where the prelate died, to St. Peter's, where already had gathered the members of the Sacred College, the diplomatic corps, the Papal court, the Roman aristocracy and the Knights of Malta, besides a large number of clergy and laymen of all nationalities. Cardinal Vincent Vannutelli and Monsignor Pietro Jorio, vicar of St. Peter's, officiated.

The body was afterward conveyed to the cemetery in the chapel of the Vatican chapter, and later buried in the Church of St. Cecilia, of which Cardinal Rampolla was the protector and which he had caused to be magnificently restored.

Cardinal Rampolla's will, dated 1883, makes provision for his sister to the amount of \$60,000. Jewelry to a similar amount is bequeathed to the Church of St. Cecilia, and \$50 to the Cardinal's valet.

The alleged will of later date has not been traced.

SANTA-MOTHER KILLED

Woman, Gift Laden, Struck by
Train as Daughter Looks on.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
Metuchen, N. J., Dec. 19.—Hurrying home with her arms full of Christmas bundles, Mrs. John Fabow, of Keasby, a small village east of Metuchen, was struck by the Atlantic City Express at Perth Amboy this evening and ground to pieces in the presence of her thirteen-year-old daughter, Grace, who had accompanied her on a shopping tour.

Mrs. Fabow was anxious to get home in time to prepare supper for her husband and five little ones. Grace, unable to keep pace with her mother, was several feet in the rear. She saw the big locomotive thundering down the tracks at a sixty-mile speed an hour and screamed to her mother, but when Mrs. Fabow turned it was too late.

MRS. LYNCH SEES LEECHAN FREE MAN

Continued from first page.

In the car said: 'Let's hurry; some one might see us.' I then heard the woman cry: 'Oh, oh, Mrs. Buckingham, help!' I recognized the voice of Mrs. Turner. The next day I found the rim of a car, pieces of a broken lamp, a pair of gloves and a handkerchief by the tree the car had struck. I tracked the car to Pine street by a peculiar tire mark."

Enoch Walton's evidence supplemented Mrs. Buckingham's story in so much as he said the car went down Pine street nearly to Pine Needle Lane and almost opposite the spot where the body was found.

The summing up will be started as soon as court convenes to-morrow morning. The case will be sent to the jury at once and it is likely that the jury will reach a decision before noon.

M'CREEERY AGAIN ASKS PROTECTION OF COURT

His Automobile Sold by Another
Under Allegation that He
Was Insane.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
London, Dec. 19.—An extraordinary story is behind the McCreery proceedings now going on before Mr. Justice Sargent in the Chancery division of the High Court of Justice. It concerns the disposition of huge estates in California, the property of the McCreery family, of San Francisco. The value of the estates is some millions of dollars.

The chief party in the proceedings is Walter A. McCreery, who is a beneficiary under the will of his father, A. B. McCreery. The latter emigrated from Ireland as a boy, amassed a fortune and died in San Francisco some months ago.

Application was made in court yesterday on behalf of Walter A. McCreery, who resides at Bilton Park, Rugby, and who owns considerable property in America, to restrain a man named Johnson from parting with a motor car belonging to the plaintiff. Mr. Romer, K. C., said the story unfolded the previous day, when an unsuccessful attempt was made to have Mr. McCreery adjudged insane, was a most extraordinary one, and he proceeded to give some further details. Ever since 1899 attempts had been made by certain members of the McCreery family to deprive him of his personal liberty on the ground that he was of unsound mind.

In 1899 they went so far as to shut him up for some time, but two independent doctors who were called in declined to grant a certificate and he was released. Last year he went to America on business, when another similar attempt was made, and this time they actually succeeded in incarcerating him and obtaining the appointment of a lawyer named McKipe, of San Francisco, as the guardian of his estate. McCreery managed to escape and is now in this country. There were affidavits from Sir Thomas Barlow and other leading specialists, said counsel, that McCreery was perfectly sound of mind and quite capable of managing his own affairs, and he was now taking proceedings to recover property which had been disposed of on the instructions of McKipe.

During his detention in America his chauffeur discovered that his automobile was in the possession of Johnson, who was a perfectly innocent party in the matter. The car had been placed with him for sale by Richard McCreery, the plaintiff's brother, who said he was acting for the trustees of his brother's estate. Johnson claimed no interest in the automobile, but desired to be protected by order of the court. Mr. Justice Sargent granted the injunction asked for.

Twenty-four hours earlier Mr. Justice Joyce issued an order restraining McKipe from disposing of McCreery's furniture and effects in England.

CHILI'S PRESIDENT COMING

Ramon Barros Luco to Visit
United States in 1915.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, Dec. 19.—Ramon Barros Luco, President of Chili, will probably visit the United States during the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco in 1915. To members of the American delegation now in Chili on behalf of the exposition authorities President Luco has expressed a keen desire to visit this country. The intimation has been received cordially here, both in official circles and among those having to do with the exposition.

President Luco, who is one of South America's most distinguished statesmen, has expressed his intention of asking a leave of absence from the Chilean Congress. His term expires in 1915, and it is probable that he will ask for the month marking the end of his term.

The Chilean Executive will come to this country officially, and will be accorded all the honors of his rank as the head of a sister nation.

WATERFRONT LAND VALUES TABULATED

Great Task Performed for
First Time by Experts
of Tax Department.

\$30,000,000 JUMP IN
MANHATTAN ALONE

New System Will Eventually Be
Made to Include the Figures
for Entire City.

The value of all waterfront land and improvements in Manhattan is about \$30,000,000 greater for 1914 than for 1913.

Experts of the Tax Department have just completed compiling the assessed valuations of waterfront properties in Manhattan and Brooklyn for 1913 and 1914. This is the first time in the history of the great city that the totals of the assessed value of harbor sites have been officially computed in tabular form. The task of estimating separately the worth of waterfront parcels presented such a laborious undertaking that it was deferred from year to year until lately.

Father Knickerbocker now knows to a penny how much richer he is in harbor property in Manhattan and Brooklyn than he was last year, and also how much has been the increase in the value of land and in the improvements made. Eventually this work will be extended so as to encompass all the boroughs, and when it is completed any one will be able to note from year to year the enhancement or decrease in the worth of waterfront properties.

Brooklyn's Gains.

The new statistics of the Tax Department show that the market worth of waterfront property has risen rapidly in the last year, and that Brooklyn waterfront in the last four years has made stupendous gains. There never was such a demand in New York Harbor for well located piers or shipping facilities.

At the Department of Docks and Ferries, of which R. A. C. Smith is the head, there are more than thirty applications for docking facilities on the waters touching Manhattan Island, Brooklyn and Queens which it is impossible to grant. All the city piers have been leased to individuals or firms, and more piers will have to be built immediately if the present demands are to be met.

The principal cause for the demand for greater shipping facilities in New York Harbor is primarily attributed to the rapid growth of the greater city; second, to the building of the Panama Canal, and, third, to the preparations being made by terminal companies and progressive shipping concerns which hope to take advantage of possibly larger business when the state barge canal terminals are opened to public use. Already the state has spent more than \$100,000,000 on its state barge canal system, and many millions more are to be expended to enlarge and make perfect the canal project.

As above stated, the value of all waterfront land and improvements in Manhattan is about \$30,000,000 greater for 1914 than for 1913. The entire assessed valuation for 1913 of land in Manhattan fronting on the Hudson River is \$7,889,000 and of the land and improvements \$2,040,550. The tentative assessed valuation of this land for 1914 is \$2,197,275, and the total assessed value of the land and improvements for 1914 is \$10,086,275.

Land Under Water.

The net gain in land in Manhattan fronting on the Hudson of \$2,197,275 may seem somewhat large to persons conversant with the physical characteristics of waterfront properties in Manhattan. Manhattan piers begin, as it were, at the very shore line, there being little or no upland between the entrances to the piers and the first public parkway. Pier improvements in Manhattan are usually taxed from the bulkhead line to the pier-head line, which is the extreme point extending into the water to which a pier may be built. The pier head line is established by the United States government.

While there is seemingly little land to assess there are, nevertheless, miles and miles of it, but it is, with few exceptions, entirely under water. It is the land under the piers and on which the pier spurs rest.

The East River waterfront in Manhattan is only slowly rising in value, and this is said to be due principally to the treacherous eddies in the East River, which make navigation there extremely hazardous to many kinds of craft. The East River figures are as follows:

ASSESSED VALUATION.			
	1913.	1914.	
All land	\$19,047,500	\$20,761,000	
All land and improvements	22,971,700	24,938,000	

INCREASES.

	1910.	1913.	1914.
Land	\$8,970,485	\$9,335,950	\$9,889,000
Land and improvements	120,204,150	136,465,000	140,000,000

INCREASES FOR YEARS 1910 TO 1914 IN PER CENT.

	1910.	1913.	1914.
Land	100	104	110
Land and improvements	100	112	115

Later, the appraisers say, the waterfront statistics will be much more detailed than those here given, and will include all boroughs.

ORLEANS BREAKS HIS ARM

French Pretender Sustains Fall
at Skating Rink.

Brussels, Dec. 19.—The Duke of Orleans, pretender to the throne of France, is suffering from a broken arm, the result of a collision while skating to-day on an ice rink here. The duke, who was enjoying the sport with a party of friends, was circling around the rink when another skater going at great speed came into violent contact with him. The duke lost his balance, fell heavily and was unable to rise. Attendants carried him to an ante-chamber, where he fainted.

When he regained consciousness he was conveyed to a hotel. It was found that one of his arms was broken. The limb was set and the duke was reported much better this afternoon.

A suit for separation from the duke was started in May last by the duchess, formerly Archduchess Marie Dorothea of Austria, who demanded alimony and the restitution of large sums of money which she affirmed she advanced to her husband. The duke has since been on a visit to South America and returned to Europe last month.